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NOTES ON THE RHYNCHOPHORA OF EASTERN NORTH AMERICA, WITH CHARACTERIZATIONS OF NEW GENERA AND DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES.

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INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

(Continued)

501. *Lixus leptosomus* Blatch.

Two specimens were taken April 11 while sweeping low herbage along a railway embankment near Dunedin, Fla. The unique type, the only specimen hitherto known, was from Sanford, that State.

Lixus bischoffi Fall, Bull. Brook. Ent. Soc., XVI, 1921, 40.

A species allied to *concaus* Say but with elytra distinctly wider than thorax; antennal club shorter and stouter, scarcely longer than half the funicle; length of body 13 mm. Five specimens were taken by Bischoff early in September from a large flowering thistle near Berkeley Heights, N. J.

Lixus cavicollis new species.

Elongate, subcylindrical. Black, thinly clothed above with very short, fine, ash-gray hairs, these condensed to form a vague pale stripe along sides of thorax and elytra; beneath more thickly clothed with longer similar hairs; antennæ reddish-brown, tarsi piceous. Beak stout, a little shorter than head and thorax, feebly curved, densely reticulate-punctate and with a shallow elongate fovea between the antennal pits at apical third. Antennæ stout, scape not reaching eye, first joint of funicle two thirds the length of second, the latter one half longer than third and fourth united. Thorax subcampanulate, one fifth wider at base than long, sides almost straight, gradually converging from base to apex; disk with widely scattered coarse

punctures, with numerous minute ones intervening and with a large, deep median concavity on basal half, this continuous with a wider, more shallow one on basal third of elytra, which is gradually evanescent posteriorly. Elytra as wide at base as thorax, two and two thirds times as long as wide, distinctly constricted behind the basal angles; sides parallel to apical third, tips subacute but not prolonged; punctures of striæ round, rather coarse, separated by less than their own diameters. Length 17 mm.

One male in Wolcott collection, taken by him June 17 on the beach of Lake Michigan, at St. Joseph, Mich. Belongs under *b* of the key to Group II, p. 340 of the Rhynchophora. Allied to *deceptus* but much larger, the beak with a very different sculpture and much longer. From *fmbriolatus* it differs in length and sculpture of beak, relative length of funicular joints, lack of pale pubescent spots on elytra, etc.

519. *Læmosaccus plagiatus* (Fabr.).

A number of specimens were taken at Dunedin in early April by sweeping oak sprouts that had sprung up over a recently burned-over tract; also one at porch light. This is the most southwestern Florida record.

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The most important work treating of any section of North American Rhynchophora, which has appeared since 1916, is Col. Casey's "Some Descriptive Studies Among the American Barinæ," which embraces pp. 300-516 of his Memoirs, IX, issued April 8, 1920. In it he finds 23 new genera and describes as new 368 species, 132 of which are from the territory covered by the Rhynchophora. No key to subtribes or genera is given, and a student unfamiliar with the group and having a specimen in hand which cannot be placed by the Rhynchophora or other work must compare it with the description of each of the new genera until it is located. The same criticism may be made of his treatment of the new species of *Baris*, 77 species of the genus being described with no key for their separation.

On account of a lack of space and unfamiliarity with the great majority of the forms described by Col. Casey, I can, in this paper, only call attention to some of the more important changes he has made in the nomenclature of the species of Eastern Barini recognized in the Rhynchophora, and mention a few of his species which I have been able to see.

523. *Baris strenua* (Lec.).

In his work Casey has made this a synonym of *B. transversa* Lec., agreeing with the authors of the Rhynchophora that his former placement of *transversa* and *interstitialis* Say under the name *transversa* was wrong. Say, in the original description of *transversa*, states that the third interval (interstitial line) has more than one series of punctures, whereas both second and third intervals of *strenua* have two or more. In the absence of Say's type no one can properly place *transversa*. In my opinion it is as likely to be *callida* Casey as it is *strenua* Lec.

534. *Baris punctiventris* Casey.

A single individual was taken in Knox Co., Ind., October 15, by sweeping along the edge of a cypress swamp. It was described from that State but without a definite locality.

Of the 77 species of *Baris* described as new by Casey, 27 are attributed to the territory covered by the Rhynchophora. As the authors of that work studied the Barinini of all the large collections in the country except that of Col. Casey, and recognized only 30 species of *Baris* as valid from the entire area covered, their concept of what constitutes a species cannot but be widely divergent from that of Col. Casey.

533. *Cosmobaris (Baris) scolopacea* (Germ.).

This species, as recognized in the Rhynchophora, has been made the type of the new genus *Cosmobaris* Casey and described as new under the name *C. americana*. He states that the European *scolopacea* "is narrower and more cylindric with the pronotum squamose throughout; the scales of the elytra more uniformly oval and dense." Until opportunity is given to study and compare a large series of both European and American forms, I prefer to retain the old specific name.

554. *Stenobaris avicenniæ* Linell.

A single example received from Chokoloskee was taken September 1, and another was secured at Cape Sable, February 20, while beating the black mangrove, *Avicennia nitida* Jacq. Linell's types were taken from the same shrub at Punta Gorda, and the only other known station is Cocconut Grove mentioned in the Schwarz Ms.

557. *Madarellus undulatus* (Say).

This species, as recognized in the Rhynchophora, has been split into three by Casey. The two new ones described are *inconstans*, "smaller and narrower than *undulatus*, with beak of female only as long as head and thorax," from Massachusetts, Indiana and Iowa; and *floridanus*, "with coarse lateral punctures on pronotum and flanks of elytra," described from a single specimen from Southern Florida. In five Florida specimens of *undulatus* at hand, one from Ormond, three from Dunedin and one from Utopia, on Lake Okeechobee, the sculpture varies, becoming more coarse and dense as we go farther southward, so that the Utopia specimen agrees very well with Casey's *floridanus*. I consider it as, at the most, a geographic race.

559. *Aulobaris pusilla* (Lec.).

Specimens have been received from Marcovitch taken at Knoxville, Tenn., this being the first southern record west of North Carolina.

561. *Aulobaris nasuta* (Lec.).

This species has been recently collected by me in both Harrison and Crawford counties, adjoining the Ohio River, in Southern Indiana. They were taken August 4 and September 26, while sweeping low shrubs on high wooded slopes. It was known heretofore only from Mississippi, Iowa and Kansas. My identification was verified by Col. Casey. In his recent paper he describes two new species of the genus, *amplexa* and *misera* from near Evansville, Ind.

567. *Pseudobaris sobrina* Blatch.

Casey reports having examples of this from the Black Mountains, North Carolina. He describes as new, without key, 20 species of the genus, eight of them from east of the Mississippi.

577. *Centrinaspis* (*Centrinus*) *grisescens* (Casey).

This Barid has proven to be quite common in Marion Co., Ind., where it occurs in May and June on low shrubs along high wooded slopes. Up to 1916 but a single specimen was known from the State. The genus *Centrinaspis*, with *Centrinus perscillus* Gyll. as the type, was erected by Casey for this and allied forms. The other species treated in the Rhynchophora which he assigned to the new genus

are *Centrinus picumnus*, *penicellus* and *perscitus* Hbst., *C. falsus* Lec. and *C. albotectus* and *clarescens* Casey. He describes as new, without key, 31 species of the genus, six of them from the territory covered by the Rhynchophora.

Centrinaspis repens Casey, Memoirs, IX, 1920, 396.

Two specimens are at hand, one beaten from oak at Dunedin, Fla., Nov. 9, the other taken September 15 on blossoms of horsemint (*Monarda*) near Gainesville by Watson. Casey's type was from Gulfport, Fla. Of it he says: "The shining black upper surface, with rather sparse white vestiture, long basal funicular joint, small oval antennal club, and the rather broadly suboval outline of body, are the most striking external features."

Centrinaspis rhomboida new species.

Broadly rhomboid-oval. Black, densely clothed above with coarse elongate white scales, those on the thorax all arranged transversely; under surface similarly clothed, the scales on meso- and metasterna and abdomen shorter and more oval than those on prosternum; antennæ reddish-brown, the club pale brown. Beak of female slender, as long as head and thorax, scaly at base, glabrous, finely and sparsely punctate, narrowed and compressed beyond the antennal insertion which is at the middle. Antennæ slender, scape not reaching eye; first joint of funicle as long as the next two, second one half longer than third. Occiput glabrous, alutaceous, minutely and sparsely punctate. Thorax one third wider at base than long, sides almost straight from base to middle, then rounded and converging to the subtubulate apex, the disk with small, very dense ocellate punctures. Elytra widest just behind the humeri, their sides thence strongly converging to apex, their length only one fifth more than their greatest width; striæ deep, intervals each with three rows of coarse, close-set alternating punctures, each of which bears an elongate prostrate scale. Length 4 mm.

One female, taken at Sanford, August 3, on a species of *Cassia*. I at first thought this to be a form of *C. perscilla* Gyll., but sent it to Col. Casey, who passed upon it as follows: "Belongs to the *perscilla* group but is broader and more rhomboidal than that of any of our allied species. Resembles the Mexican *podogrosa* Champ. very closely in size, form and sculpture, but lacks the four small denuded elytral spots of that species." The scales are paler, coarser and more loosely placed, and the antennal club larger and paler than in examples of *perscilla* at hand.

575. *Pycnogeræus (Centrinus) modestus* (Boh.).

Casey, loc. cit., p. 389, has made this species the type of a new genus, *Pycnogeræus*. He includes in it with *modestus*, *C. striatirostris* Lec. and *tortuosus* Casey. Several specimens of *modestus* have been taken at Dunedin and Gainesville. At the former place it occurs in late autumn on low shrubs in sandy open woodland.

587. *Odontocorynus pinguescens* Casey.

In addition to the Indiana localities mentioned in the Rhynchophora, this species has been taken in Lake, Putnam and Marion counties, so that it probably occurs throughout that State. It is possible that some of the examples at hand represent forms described as new by Casey, he having added 51 species to the genus, 28 of them from the Eastern States. Only five from that region were recognized in the Rhynchophora. Nine of Casey's new forms are from Kentucky and three from Indiana.

Nicentrus wyandottei new species.

Elongate-oblong, robust. Piceous-black, antennæ and legs reddish-brown, above densely clothed with elongate dull yellow hair-like scales, those on thorax arranged transversely, those on elytra in two or three rows on each interval; scales on scutellum a brighter yellow; beneath thickly clothed with smaller oval or oblong paler scales. Beak stout, curved, as long as head and thorax, striate-punctate and scaly on sides. Thorax but little wider than long, sides straight on basal half, thence broadly curved to apex, the latter feebly constricted, one half as wide as base; disk densely and finely strigose-punctate. Elytra as wide at base as thorax, only about one third longer than wide, their sides very gradually converging from basal fourth to the broadly rounded apex; striæ narrow, deep; intervals flat, each with two or three rows of coarse, alternating shallow punctures; under surface finely and densely punctate; first ventral with a large median impression. Length 3.3-4 mm.

Two males, taken August 4, by sweeping low shrubs on a wooded slope near Wyandotte Cave, Crawford Co., Ind. Near the Florida species *grossulus* and *parallelus* of Casey, but with body less robust, thorax not inflated and scales longer than in *grossulus*, and thorax wider, with sides less parallel and scales of under surface more dense than in *parallelus*. Casey, in his Memoirs, IX, has described seven new species of *Nicentrus* from the eastern States.

602. *Anacentrus (Limnobaris) bracata* (Casey).

A single specimen, differing from those found in Indiana only in having the ground color black instead of reddish-brown or piceous, was taken March 2 at Dunedin, Florida. It is the first record for that State. To a new genus, which he calls *Anacentrus*, Casey, *loc. cit.*, p. 463, has assigned this species as the genotype, and includes with it all the other species of Group A of *Limnobaris* as treated in the Rhynchophora, p. 394. He describes as new 13 additional species, only two of which are from the Eastern States, viz., *ornatus* from Missouri, Tennessee and Indiana, and *oculatus* from North Carolina.

For *Limnobaris rectirostris* and *calva* Lec., members of Group B of the Rhynchophora, he finds the genus *Dirabius* with *rectirostris* as the genotype, and describes six new species from the Eastern States. For *L. grisea* Lec., also a member of Group B, he erects the genus *Barilepsis* and describes *virginica* from Virginia. With *L. confinis* Lec. as the genotype, he finds the genus *Sibariops* and assigns to it *L. confusa* Boh., *putcifer*, *fratercula* and *concurrentes* Casey, and *concinna* Lec., all members of Group B, and adds to it 22 new species from east of the Mississippi.

615. *Cylindridia* (*Limnobaris*) *prolixa* (Lec.).

This species is made the type of the new genus *Cylindridia* and three other species included with it. Casey suggests that my *Limnobaris tenua* (No. 618 of the Rhynchophora) possibly belongs to the genus, but as the type is evidently a male without antecoxal processes, their absence precludes it.

Haplostethops caviventris new species.

Elongate-oval, robust. Black, feebly shining; antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi reddish-brown; above very thinly clothed with long hair-like whitish scales, which in fresh specimens are arranged transversely on the thorax, and condensed along its median line and in a vague stripe each side, and on the elytra are more numerous on the declivity; beneath with very small oval whitish scales, strongly condensed on the metasterna and along the sides of abdomen, and large elongate ones more thinly placed on the pro- and mesosterna. Beak of male stout, strongly curved, as long as head and thorax, finely striate, rather densely punctate and scaly, the antennæ inserted at apical third; of female, slightly longer and more slender, almost smooth and glabrous, the antennæ near the middle. Thorax almost one fourth wider than long, sides slightly curved and constricted before the subtubulate apex, disk with a very narrow, smooth median line, above finely and densely punctate, on sides

minutely striate-punctate, the punctures coalescent. Elytra slightly wider at base than thorax, striæ fine, impunctate; intervals twice as wide as striæ, their edges slightly raised, each with a row of fine, close-set punctures. Abdomen finely and densely punctate, glabrous at middle, the first ventral in the male with a broad, deep concavity. Length 3-3.5 mm.

Twenty or more individuals were taken May 22 while sweeping herbage in a dense woodland along the bank of White River, Marion Co., Ind., and a single specimen two miles below the type locality on Sept. 18. Casey has made his *Idiostethus ellipsoideus* (Rhynchophora, p. 405) the type of the new genus *Haplostethops*, and described as new five species from St. Louis, Mo. This Indiana species differs from all in the longer and more abundant vestiture of the upper surface and especially in the large ventral impression of the male.

622. *Idiostethus subcalvus* (Lec.).

Example of this species, taken at Knoxville, Tenn., were received from Marcovitch. Not hitherto known south of Kentucky. To the genus *Idiostethus*, as recognized in the Rhynchophora, Casey adds ten new eastern species.

627. *Stethobaris commixta* Blatch.

On page 506 of his Memoirs, IX, Casey states that he regards a Massachusetts specimen, wrongly identified by him as *ovata* Lec., "as properly the type of *commixta*." How he comes to this conclusion is beyond my comprehension. The type is a male in my collection taken in Steuben Co., Ind., May 27, 1900, as stated on page 407 of the Rhynchophora. He regards his *congermana* as distinct from both *commixta* and *ovata* Lec., and adds three new species to the genus, one of them, *collaris*, from Florida.

Barinus lutescens (Lec.).¹

A single specimen of this handsome Barid was swept from herbage in low cultivated grounds near Dunedin on March 26. It was described from Columbus, Texas, and has not been recorded elsewhere.

Barinus elusus Blatch.²

The types of this species were taken near Dunedin, March 30, April 19, by sweeping along a roadway through a dense hammock.

¹ Trans. Amer. Ent. Soc., VIII, 1880, 218.

² *Barinus elusus* Blatch., Can. Ent., LII, 1920, 264.

It is allied to *cribricollis* Lec., but is distinct in the more slender form, arrangement of vestiture, longer thorax, alutaceous surface, etc.

645. *Eunyssobia echidna* (Lec.).

Scores of this little bristly weevil were taken at intervals throughout the past summer from the trunk of a dying beech tree near Broad Ripple, Marion Co., Ind. On sunny afternoons they would be found singly, running rapidly about on the bark, but in cloudy weather they congregated together in small clusters. It is probably a common species on dying beech throughout its range.

653. *Cylindrocopturus nanulus* (Lec.).

Five examples were beaten April 26 from the foliage of *Ampelopsis* in low moist grounds near Dunedin, Fla. One of the males is very close to, if not identical with, *C. floridanus* Casey, which Leng in his Catalogue has made a variety of *nanulus*.

658. *Psomus armatus* (Dietz).

On p. 278 of the Rhynchophora it was stated that the *Orchestes armatus* of Dietz (1891) and the *Psomus politus* of Casey (1892) were the same, yet on p. 424 the species was treated erroneously under Casey's name. Specimens have recently been taken in Starke and Marion counties, Ind. Dietz's type was from Allegheny, Pa. Varies in color from shining black to pale reddish-brown, two evidently mature specimens of the latter hue, taken in June at River Crest, Ill., having been sent me by Wolcott.

Tribe **Echinaspini** new tribe.

Small oval, robust species, having the body broad behind, strongly tapering in front; eyes very small, finely faceted, widely separated; beak in repose concealed in a deep prosternal groove; thorax at base much narrower than elytra, without ocular lobes; front coxæ widely separated, pectoral groove wide, deep, extending into the mesosternum; legs very short, femora not clavate; fourth tarsal joint nearly as long as the others united, claws simple, strongly divergent; abdomen horizontal, ventral segments unequal; pygidium concealed.

Evidently belongs between the tribes Zygotini and Ceutorhynchini, differing from the former in its small, remote eyes, and from the latter by the lack of ocular lobes.

Genus *Echinaspis*¹ new genus.

Form pear-shaped. Body above bearing numerous erect stout, blunt bristles. Beak stout, feebly curved, a little shorter than thorax. Antennæ inserted at apical fourth of beak, their grooves shallow, directed beneath; scape slender, not reaching eyes, funicle 7-jointed, basal joint stout, robust, second slender, one half longer than third, 3-6 stouter, subequal, slightly wider than long, 7 one half wider than 6, all very compactly united; club short, oval, compact, the middle joint the widest. Front of thorax feebly produced above the occiput. Elytra conjointly oval, subinflated. Femora very short, unarmed; tibiæ still shorter, sinuate, and narrowed at base, ending in a minute spur; three basal joints of tarsi very short, subequal, the third narrowly bilobed. Second and fifth ventral segments each about as long as third and fourth united, all gradually narrowing posteriorly. Other characters as given under the tribal heading.

Both tribe and genus are based upon a remarkable echinose little weevil that has been unnamed in the Wolcott collection since 1904. Its bristly appearance at once recalls the little Barid *Eunyssobia echidna* Lec., its bristles being as numerous but not as long or sharp as there. It was sent by Wolcott to Fall some years ago for examination. He returned it stating "I never saw it before, nor can I get any clue to it." From its characters, as above given, it will be readily seen that it does not belong to any of the tribes or genera treated in the Rhynchophora.

Echinaspis wolcottii new species.

Oval, pear-shaped. Elytra chestnut-brown; thorax, femora and under surface dark reddish-brown; beak, antennæ, tibiæ and tarsi paler. Beak subcylindrical, a little widened toward apex, finely strigose-punctate. Thorax campanulate, as broad at base as long, without margins; sides converging from base to apex; disk finely and densely rugose-punctate and bearing numerous erect bristles. Elytra oval, gibbous, declivous behind, two thirds wider at base than thorax, about one fourth longer than wide; sides broadly curved, converging behind middle to the conjointly rounded apex which is somewhat constricted above at the base of the declivity; striæ rather wide and deep, punctate; intervals as wide as striæ, each with a row of distant punctures, each puncture bearing a stout grayish erect bristle. Abdomen coarsely, not densely punctate, each puncture bearing a minute prostrate yellow hair. Length 2 mm.

One specimen taken by A. B. Wolcott, of the Field Museum, July 3, 1904, at Bowmanville, Ill. Type in his collection.

¹ Gr. "bristle" or "spine" + "shield."

662. *Acanthoscelis curtus* (Say).

Examples are at hand from Gainesville, Fla., taken June 21 by P. W. Fattig. They have the middle and hind tibiae enlarged and toothed toward apex, which precludes their being the *mendicus* of Dietz. Not before recorded south of Virginia.

685. *Ceutorhynchus quadridens* Panz.

A single specimen taken May 16, 1920, at Arlington, Mass., was received from C. A. Frost. A European species known in this country heretofore only from Nantucket, Mass., and Long Island, N. Y.

691. *Ceutorhynchus squamatus* Lec.

A single individual was taken June 25, while sweeping herbage in a dense woodland near Broad Ripple, Marion Co., Ind. The first record for the State.

695. *Ceutorhynchus pauxillus* Dietz.

Specimens have been received from F. S. Carr, who took them in August near Edmonton, Alberta. Known heretofore only from Illinois and New Mexico.

698. *Ceutorhynchus semirufus* Lec.

Several examples were secured, May 8, by sweeping the flowers of a water-cress, *Roripa americana* Gray, along the borders of a pond in Marion Co., Ind. Known from the State heretofore only from Lake and Steuben counties on the northern border.

707. *Dietzella* (*Cælogaster*) *zimmermanni* (Gyll.).

Leng in his Catalogue has adopted the generic name *Dietzella* Champ. (referred to in a footnote on p. 454 of the Rhynchophora) for this species and *C. lituratus* Dietz.

711. *Pelenomus sulcicollis* (Fahr.).

Two specimens were swept, December 1, from low shrubs in open pine woods near Dunedin, Fla. Not before recorded south of Georgia.

718. *Mecopeltus scandens* Dietz.

This species was found by C. A. Frost, July 10, in flood debris at Paris, Maine. Definitely recorded heretofore only from New Jersey and Virginia.

***Phyrdenus conotracheloides* new species.**

Oval, robust. Dark reddish-brown, thinly clothed with short yellowish and fulvous prostrate hairs which are condensed in a small spot near each hind angle of thorax, and on humeri and base of third intervals of elytra, also forming a vague wide band behind the middle of elytra and a ring at apical third of each femur. Beak as long as thorax, stout, feebly curved, striate, rather finely and closely punctate. Antennæ inserted at apical fourth, second joint of funicle slightly shorter and more slender than first, one half longer than those which follow. Thorax but little wider than long; sides feebly rounded; disk distinctly constricted at apical fourth, coarsely, densely, shallowly punctate; ocular lobes large, in repose almost covering the eyes. Elytra at base two thirds wider than thorax, sides gradually converging from basal third to apex; third, fifth and seventh intervals elevated and subcarinate nearly throughout their length, ninth carinate on basal half, the carinæ separated by two rows of coarse round, rather distant stria punctures. Under surface coarsely and sparsely punctate; third and fourth ventrals each one half shorter than second or fifth; pectoral groove very deep, extending beyond middle of mesosternum; tibiæ short, stout, curved at base, each with a short curved, tapering spur at tip. Last ventral with a wide median impression. Length 3.5-4 mm.

Taken in some numbers at Chokoloskee, Fla., March 11-15, where it occurred near the beach on saffron plum, *Bumelia angustifolia* Nutt., in company with *Conotrachelus floridanus* Fall and *C. maritimus* Blatch. It is a very aberrant form, resembling so closely several species of the genus *Conotrachelus* that I at first placed it as a member of that genus, but Mr. Fall, to whom I sent a specimen, wrote that it was a *Phyrdenus*, and the very deep pectoral groove and mucronate tibiæ place it there, though it lacks the sulcate tuberculate thorax which characterizes our other members of that genus. The elytra in some specimens are vaguely maculate with small piceous spots.

732. *Conotrachelus affinis* Boh.

One specimen was taken in Posey County, Ind., Sept. 27, while sweeping. Not before known from the State.

749. *Conotrachelus tuberosus* Lec.

During the past two summers numerous examples of this little species have been swept from nettles in dense woodland in Marion County, Ind. These are the first ones taken in the State.

754. *Conotrachelus hispidus* Lec.

A specimen taken at Ripley, Tenn., March 20, was sent me by

Marcovitch. Known heretofore only from the District of Columbia and Georgia.

767. *Tyloderma fragariae* Riley.

An example of this species was also received from Marcovitch, who took it at Knoxville, Tenn. Not before known south of the District of Columbia.

775. *Lembodes solitarius* Boh.

This bizarre Cryptorhynchid was quite frequent at Caxambus on Key Marco, and at Chokoloskee, Fla. At the latter place it was often beaten from the foliage of the sea grape, *Coccolobis uvifera* L., in company with *Pseudomus inflatus* Lec., the latter being the most common beetle taken on the island.

783. *Acalles inflatus* Blatch.

Three specimens were swept from low shrubs along the woodland slopes of White River, in Marion Co., Ind., August 6, Sept. 4. But two were previously known from the State.

791. *Acalles minimus* Blatch.

This was found to be a frequent form on the dead branches of trees at Chokoloskee, Fla., in early March.

Acalles sablensis Blatch.

A single specimen was beaten from a mass of dead vines at Chokoloskee, March 15. The only two previously known were from Cape Sable.

801. *Cryptorhynchus tessellatus* Blatch.

Several additional specimens of this form have been taken at Dunedin. All are larger than typical *bisignatus* and have the ochreous scales predominating both above and beneath, closely covering all the legs and forming ill-defined rings on the femora. The beak is stouter and the eyes more protuberant and more coarsely faceted than in *bisignatus* Say. As no intermediate specimens have been found it is probably a distinct and valid species instead of a variety of *bisignatus* as described on p. 509 of the Rhynchophora. It occurs in March and April on the dead branches of the wax-myrtle, *Certhamnus ceriferus* (L.); also at porch light.

803. *Cryptorhynchus lapathi* Linn.

At the time of the writing of the Rhynchophora this large introduced species was not known from Indiana. It has since been taken in some numbers near Indianapolis on willow. One specimen is also at hand from Douglas, Mich.

814. *Cryptorhynchus oblongus* Lec.

Several specimens of this prettily marked weevil have been taken at Lakeland and Cape Sable, Fla. It hibernates in branches of Spanish moss.

822. *Dryotribus mimeticus* Horn.

More than 100 specimens of this little subarctic weevil were taken at Caxambus, Fla., on March 9. They, and about an equal number of the Tenebrionid, *Alphitobius piccus* (Oliv.), were found beneath two short pieces of decaying lumber near the ruins of an old sugar furnace, about one fourth of a mile from the beach.

834. *Macrancylus linearis* Lec.

This very slender maritime species has been taken in numbers in recent years at Dunedin, Ft. Myers, Cape Sable and Key West, Fla. It occurs in small colonies beneath old lumber lying just above high tide along the beaches and tide-water streams.

835. *Stenancylus colomboi* Casey.

Occurs on the foliage of the Florida button-wood, *Conocarpus erecta* L. Taken in December on several occasions at Hog Island, opposite Dunedin, by beating this shrub.

351. *Pentarthrinus atrolucens* Casey.

This species occurs rarely about Dunedin, Fla., two specimens having been taken, December 20, January 20, by beating the dead leaves of cabbage palmetto. Known heretofore only from Enterprise and Biscayne Bay, that State.

Pentarthrinus brevisrostris new species.

Elongate, subcylindrical. Piceous, shining; antennæ, apical half of beak and tarsi reddish-brown. Beak shorter than head, somewhat widened and flattened beyond the antennæ, both it and head minutely alutaceous, finely

and rather sparsely punctate. Thorax subcylindrical, slightly longer than wide, sides broadly rounded, disk feebly constricted and smooth near apex, elsewhere finely punctate, the punctures separated by nearly their own diameters. Elytra one half wider at base than thorax, sides parallel for three fourths their length; striae punctures fine, close-set; intervals very narrow, convex. Abdomen finely, very sparsely punctate, the second segment twice as long as third and fourth united; front coxæ separated by nearly one half their own diameters. Length 2 mm.

Two specimens taken at Cape Sable, Fla., February 20 by beating dead limbs of buttonwood. Belongs under *aa* of the key on p. 541 of the Rhynchophora, and allied to *anonus*, but smaller with beak shorter, thorax, much more sparsely punctate and fore coxæ more widely separated.

Metamesius mosieri Barber, Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash., 1920, 157.

One specimen beaten February 21 from dead branches in a hammock at Cape Sable; another from cabbage palmetto at LaBelle, Fla., February 27. The types were from Cayamas, Cuba and Paradise Key, Fla. A very handsome tropical weevil, 6.5–9 mm. in length, black, with the front and hind margins of thorax, the basal half of elytra and the metasternum bright red; the elytra each with a round black spot in front of middle. The genus *Metamesius* Horn is distinguished from its congeners by having the front coxæ widely separated, and third joint of tarsi very broad and densely pubescent beneath.

878. Sphenophorus marinus Chitt.

An example of this small Calandrid, taken at St. Augustine, Fla., Nov. 8, by G. P. Engelhardt, has been received from Chas. Schaeffer. Known heretofore only from New Jersey. Chittenden, in the notes following his original description, says that it is the "smallest Sphenophorus occurring in the United States," but I have specimens of both *S. parvulus* Gyll. and *S. minimus* Hart, which are smaller than the Florida example of *marinus*.